The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,835.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
—— —— including postage.... „ 72 0
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—— —— including postage.... „ 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

STANLEY—November 28th, at Stanton House, Shiffnal, Shropshire, the wife of Surgeon St. John Stanley, 1st Battalion 4th the (K. O.) Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee	„	„ Bushire	„
„ Guadur	„	„ Lifega	„
„ Muscat	„	„ Bunder Abbas.	„
„ Bunder Abbas.	„	„ Muscat	„
„ Lingas	„	„ Guadur	„
„ Bushire	„	„ Kurrachee	„
Arrive Bussorah	„	Arrive Bombay	„

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A Cotter, will be despatched as above on MONDAY 17th February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 4th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails passengers, and Cs go to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 26th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P., Comander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning: this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannamore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	„
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	„
„ Galle	„	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	„	„ Cocanada	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	„
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,035 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

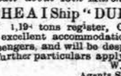
N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th March.*)



THE A I Ship "DULEEP SING," 1,194 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Duleep Sing*.

FOR SALE.—The first class Iron Ship "Compta" 1,009 tons, built in 1864, and classed A 1 4. She is chastened to Government for six months certain from 13th November 1867 at Rs. 11 per ton a month.

Offers will be received by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to the Liquidators of the Iron ship Co. Limited.

Bombay, 31st January 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "THUNDERBOLT," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hoss will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents *Thunderbolt*.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "FOREST RIGHTS," Captain Cary, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take deli ery of their respective cargoes, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cary will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the under igned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cary, Ship *Forest Rights*.

Bombay 3rd February. 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
„ Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
„ „ for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE „
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACCA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-Dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER Suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
„ Brooches,
„ Earrings.
„ Buckles
„ Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
„ Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY.

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by remittance of satisfactory reference in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 25th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Hancock, will be despatched about the 20th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class..... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..... £ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

ARE COMING.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 3 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

PATON & CHARLES'

SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR.

HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for unloading the Municipal Sweepings from the Railway waggons and depositing them on the swamp at Coorla.

Further particulars relating to this contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where forms of Tenders may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 12th day of February 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 3rd February 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albertsand other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

Palgrave's Travels in Arabia, cheap edition..... Rs.	5 12
Hunting Grounds of the Old World by the "Old Shekary," cheap edition	4 8
Far above Rubies by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, cheaper edition	4 8
Mrs. Oliphant's Agnes, cheaper edition	3 12
The Savage Club Papers 1868.....	8 0
Dickens Our Mutual Friend, cheap edition, green cloth	3 12
Alford's How to study the New Testament—Epistles	2 8
Handy Volume Shakspere 13 vols. French morocco, in leathor case	24 0
Ditto Ditto 13 vols. Russia, in Russia lock case	45 0
A Bushel of Merry Thoughts	2 0
Buchanan's Curiosities of Natural History, third series 2 vols	9 0
Sir Sibbold Scott's work on, The British Army; Its Origin, Progress, and Equipment. 100 illustartions, 2 vols. 8vo.	31 8
A. C. Swinburne's Essay on William Blake, Artist and Poet. Coloured Illustrations	10 8
"The Bird." by Jules Michelet. Two hundred engravings	8 0
The Forest, the Jungle and the Prairie, or Hunting Scenes.....	3 12
Blackley and Howe's Critical English Testament vol. 3	4 8
Milman's Horace. Now Popular edition	5 12
Lord Derby's Homer. New and cheaper edition. 2 vols.....	7 8
My Mother—by Ann Taylor.....	3 12
London Society, Vol. 12.....	7 0
Von Sybel's History of French Revolution, 2 vols...	18 0
White's Massacre of St. Bartholomew.....	12 0
Scrutator's Science of Fox Hunting.....	3 12
"No Thoroughfare," by C. Dickens and Wilkie Collins	0 4
Supplement to Thring's Joint Stock Companies Act 1867.....	1 8
Braithwaite's Retrospect, Vols. July to Dec. 1867...	4 2
Jos ph Sprout: His Opinions.	2 12
Leisure Hour, vol. 1867	5 4
Memorials of Sir Philip Francis, 2 vols.....	22 8
Baring Gould's Curious Myths of the Middle ages...	6 12
Fairy Tales, by Mark Lemon, second series.....	5 0
Henderson's Life of James Ferguson, engravings...	10 8
Sir Charles Barry's Life and Works, Plans and Illustrations...	18 0

Shortly Expected.

Leaves from a Journal of Life in the Highland, Tours and Yachting Excursions, 1842 to 1861, by Her Majesty the Queen ..... Rs. 8 0

Mr. Darwin's new work "on the Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication" 2vols... 21 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Bampart Row.

NOTICES.

ALAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share-certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS.
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Lt.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all new shares on which the 3rd CALL of Rs. 200, with interest, is not paid within seven days from the date hereof, will be forfeited for the benefit of the Company, and legal proceedings will be taken against defaulting shareholders for the recovery of the amount due.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd Februsry 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Blocks of Nowrojee Hill Stone for the foundations of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade. 75 Blocks of Stone will be required, and they are to be about four feet square by two feet thick.

The Blocks are to be rough dressed blue stone of uniform color, free from veins or other defects, and are to be equal in quality to the very best stone from Nowrojee Hill Quarry.

Tenders, giving a price per cubic foot of stone, are to be sent in on or before the 20th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Apollo House, 4th February 1868.

ON the eve of the departure to Europe of our Mr. PALMER we desire publicly to acknowledge with our best thanks, the very great support that has been given us since our re-establishment in this City from 1st January last, during which period, we have been favoured with Indents for Two Thousand Five Hundred and odd Dozens of our Wines, Spirits, and Cordials. The Stock handed us by our late Agents (Rogers & Co.) has enabled us in some measure to meet this demand, but owing to the non arrival, though overdue, of our first direct London shipment per *British Nation*, we have to claim the indulgence of some of our friends for unavoidable delay in the execution of their orders. In soliciting a continuance of patronage, we beg to assure all who may favour us with their instructions, that it is and ever will be the study of every member of our Firm, to select and ship from our extensive Home Stocks such Wines and Cognacs, as may fairly challenge critical comparison at our quotations, with those of competing Houses.

CUTLER, PALMER Co., Bombay.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B. A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, for the conveyance of

	Invalids.	Invalids. Inmates.	Invalids. Women.	Invalids. Children.
Total.....	82	5	7	11
And officers as may be considered necessary for duty.				
* Including 2 Naval Invalids	82	5	7	11

the Office of the Agent for Transports), and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for fifty of the Invalids.

3rd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 25th instant.

4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, for the conveyance of

	Invalids.	Invalids. Inmates.	Invalids. Women.	Invalids. Children.
For the Cape				
For England	77	5	7	11
And officers as may be considered necessary for duty.				
* Including 2 Naval Invalids	82	5	7	11

Invalids, men in health, and children, to embark at Bombay, and sail to Spithead, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, to land the Invalids intended for that Port, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

2nd. The tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of agreement brought into operation last season (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports), and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for fifty of the Invalids.

3rd. The vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 25th instant.

4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornamentsjust unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pagal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

WANTED.

WANTED by a Gentleman board and lodging in the Fort, address stating terms to "P" care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No, 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

Now received.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, manufactured specially for Thacker, Vining & Co. These should be in the possession of all travellers who prize health and comfort. They can be put together in one minute, and are up to any weight, whilst their extreme portability enables them to be placed under the seat of any railway carriage. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 50 pounds; price Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES. These may be used either with or without the above, and are equally portable. By a simple arrangement a change or two of clothes may be rolled up inside, the whole forming a waterproof package. Size 6½ feet long, 2½ feet broad, weight 6 pounds; price Rs. 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER CANVAS SHEETS; spread upon the ground they are an effectual protection from damp, whilst on the journey they are every thing that can be desired as a waterproof wrapper or covering. Size 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SEDLEY'S PATENT BRONZED IRON EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR, with leg-rest. These luxurious seats are constructed entirely of wrought iron, thereby combining strength with lightness, and are arranged so that the back can be set to any angle; or, if desired, the whole can be converted into a couch. In order to close the consignment, these chairs are now offered at Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP. These are recommended as the most complete, useful, and elegant of their kind; each is supplied with a green and white enamelled shade, cut glass under-dish, three chimneys, and punkah protector, &c.

No. 1, Bronzed and relieved..... Rs. 40.
No. 2, Electro-plated (very elegant)..... Rs. 65.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS.

G. L. DE SAN & EM. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium, Supply IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. S. HILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEM, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGHILANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

NOTICE.—THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed tenders up to 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, the 13th instant for the supply of—

18,000 Banians, loose, country, as per muster open for inspection in this Office.

Dealers can tender for any number of the above article and should state the time by which they will complete the same.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of the articles at the tendered rates should accompany each tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Banians not being supplied within the time stated in the tender, or being tendered inferior to the muster.

The above articles will be subject to Survey and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer will be final as regards their rejection or otherwise.

Forms of tenders and other information may be obtained on application at this office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd Feb. 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Pereins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other limitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,968	3	2
Do. 1864	406.403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1863	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	153,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing place.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8: BY POST RUPEES 8½

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 11—Vol. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place. At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FOR SALE.—A New Chronometer, by ROBERTS, Liverpool. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., to receive the accounts made up to 30th November 1867 in terms of Clause 155 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th February, 1868.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-forth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs. R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMON'S PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL, ODONIO.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, SHIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.
And other sundries too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

29, Rampart Row, 1st February 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized Mr. SHOOKER ABRAHAM to sign my name.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 5th February, 1868.

ART EXHIBITION.—Intending Exhibitors are requested to send their contributions without further delay.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secy. to the Art Exhibition Committee.

Framjee Cawasjee Institute, Esplanade, Bombay, 5th February 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.—Steam Ship "NADA," having arrived with remaining Cargo ex "Mennon," and portion of the "Atlantic," Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading with Customs Manifest at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1868.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THE SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXQUISITELY TINTED,—From the subject Paintings of the old and of modern Artists, and colored in exact imitation of the originals. These Works are the finest specimens of Tinting procurable, and are well worthy of inspection. A large quantity just to hand by this last Overland Mail.

SUPERIOR WASHABLE GILT MOULDINGS. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per 100 feet.

PICTURE FRAMING, ACCORDING TO ORDER.

One Hundred Patterns of Gilt and other Frame Mouldings to select from.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS MR. JOSEPH MIGUEL DUARTE has agreed to sell, and Mr. PEDRO DOMINGO DE SILVA, has agreed to purchase the two following premises by a private contract, viz.:—

FIRST PREMISES.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of Fuzendary land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the North side of Girgaum Back Road or Chunakabhutty, outside the Fort of Bombay in the District of the Sub-Registry of Bhooleswere, containing by admeasurement one hundred and four square yards, and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are more particularly described and delineated in the map or plan thereof, and assessed by the Assessor of House Assessment under No. 117.

Secondly,—All that other piece or parcel of Fuzendary land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, or Chunakabhutty aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay in the District of the Sub-Registry of Bhooleswere aforesaid, containing by admeasurement forty-six square yards, and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are more particularly described and delineated in the map or plan thereof, and are assessed by the Assessor of House Assessment under No. 118.

Thirdly.—All that other piece or parcel of Fuzendary Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the North side of Girgaum Back Road or Chunakabhutty aforesaid, without the Fort of Bombay in the District of the said Sub-Registry of Bhooleswere, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-eight square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are more particularly described and delineated in the map or plan thereof, and are assessed by the Assessor of House Assessment under No. 117.

SECOND PREMISES.

Firstly,—All the estate, right and interest whatsoever of Mr. Sebastine Duarte of and in all that piece or parcel of Land or Gort, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, and the several houses standing thereon, part of which are let to Fazendares tenants, and part to monthly tenants, and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector, under No.—and are more particularly delineated in the map or plan thereof within the limits of the Sub-Registry of Bhooleswere.

Secondly,—Of and in all that Hill or rocky ground situate, lying, and being at Mahalumee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and which said premises contain in the whole two thousand three hundred and ninety two square yards, be the same a little more or less, and situate within the limits of the Sub Registry of Bhooleswere, are delineated in the map or plan thereof.

All and every person or persons having any claims against the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Rampart Row No. 7, in Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed, and all claims will be held to be waived.—Bombay, dated this 5th day of February 1868.

W. H. THACKER,
Solicitor for Mr. Pedro Domingo De Silva.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE.

The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand Rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the Loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent, payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than 500 Rupees or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 4th February 1868.

A

FORM OF MORTGAGE.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865, we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council in consideration of the sum of Rupees 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs 500, with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year) under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty

B

FORM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his ord r for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868.

MR. DISRAELI assumes that the objects of the Abyssinian Expedition will be attained "by the end of the healthy season—the end of April," and that the cost thereof will be £3,500,000 plus £3,000,000, should it be found necessary to replace in India the cost of the Indian troops now employed in Abyssinia. To the British public this means an additional penny in the pound income tax, while to India it means the temporary loan of some 15,000 soldiers at a time when her forces have been already reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with the most sanguine reliance on the maintenance of domestic tranquillity. This is the price which we have to pay for Lord Russell's feeble and negligent diplomacy. Still we do do not grudge the cost if it is the lowest at which the British captives can be set free, and British honour vindicated. There is, however, "much virtue in your if." Many—ourselves among the number—have long been of opinion that the Expedition might have been conducted, and its objects attained, at a much less cost than that which we are at present incurring. This opinion, the progress of the affair hitherto, has not been such as to induce us to modify. The Chancellor of the Exchequer talks of the whole affair being over by the end of the healthy season—the end of April." What prospects have we of such a desirable consumation? On the 4th of January Sir Robert Napier landed at Annesley Bay, the advanced Brigade being at that time only at Senafe, or but little in advance of it. On the 17th the last of the 3rd Brigade embarked at Bombay, and on the 14th, the last ship, conveying the Bengal Brigade, departed from Calcutta. From Annesley Bay itself we hear most discouraging accounts of difficulties in getting provisions or even water, labour in constructing roads, and worst of all, of great mortality among the horses and mules. It requires, therefore, no great amount of intelligence to draw an inference somewhat destructive of Mr. Disraeli's sanguine hopes. Unless King Theodore is terrified into submission, by the mere appearance of our forces on his territory, it is most unlikely that the objects of the Expedition will have been effected, and the army re-embarked before this time next year at the earliest. The consequences will be an expenditure of not £3,500,000, but of at least £6,000,000, and the loss by the ordinary casualties of a campaign of many thousands of men killed, wounded, and invalided. The general public are apt to think that it is by the bullet and sword of the enemy that the ranks of an army on active service are thinned. The student of military history knows better, and is aware that the killed and wounded in action constitute but a comparatively small portion of the casualties incident to a campaign, and there is no reason why the Abyssinian war should be an exception to the rule. Taking all these facts into consideration we ask whether the objects of the Expedition might not have been attained at a less cost of men, money, and time? We are of opinion that they might. The resistance to be anticipated is slight, and the difficulty will clearly be to come up with, not to defeat, King Theodore. Under any circumstances a large force of regular troops, carrying on war according to the strict rules of the art, can move but slowly. In Abyssinia, from the nature of the country, their progress must be even slower than usual. Nothing, therefore, will be easier than for Theodore to avoid a regular engagement, to harass our troops by desultory attacks, and to march them off their legs. Nor will he find it a hard task to move the captives from their place of confinement as soon as he hears of a detachment being sent from the main army to release them. The only chance, indeed, of effecting the deliverance of the latter will be to send on that service a detachment too small to attract notice, and so lightly equipped that they can march quickly. If we admit this to be true, it is evident that only a very small portion of our 15,000 men will be actually employed. The rest will then be useless. "Oh no, say some, the remainder will be absolutely necessary to guard depots and keep up the communications" The answer to this statement is that it is on account of the size of our army that we require such large depots, so much care in preserving the communications, and that once on the plateau of Abyssinia but a small depot and reserve are required, provided the really active, or as we may term it, the striking force is not larger than is sufficient to defeat the contemptible army of King Theodore. As it is we actually created the wants and conditions which render the Expedition difficult. We should take a lesson from our dours in India during the mutiny, and the flying columns of the French in Algeria. The latter would not have effected much against the Arabs and Kabyles had they carried on a systematic war against them. Bugeaud, however, knew better, and fought them in their own manner. Had our expedition to Abyssinia been conducted on the same principle, it would not have cost a quarter of even Mr. Disraeli's sanguine estimate. A couple of ships of war, a depot of stores and provisions, guarded by a force of some 1200, men behind light field works, would have sufficed for our base at Annesley Bay. In case of need 1,000 of the garrison could have escorted a convoy of stores to the front, or a small detachment of cavalry to carry orders and information. At Senafe, another fortified camp, containing stores and provisions, and guarded by 2,500 infantry, cavalry, and artillery would serve as a depot and support to the active force. The latter might consist of a camel corps of 400 picked English shots, 400 soldiers, all healthy active men, and first class mounted Sappers, a mule battery, 2 light Horse Artillery guns, and 400 selected Sowars mounted on high caste Arabs. The whole, amounting to about 1000 fighting, should be under the command of some young dashing officer trained in irregular warfare, such as Probyn for instance. A few camels and mules might accompany the force to carry a small stock of medicine, a little spare ammunition, a supply of dollars, and litters for the wounded. With this exception there should be no baggage, and only as much food should be taken as would go in the men's haversacks. A force of this description would be strong enough to beat any force likely to be opposed to them, and yet small enough to find food any where. Comparatively few in number, and having no implements, they could move through the country unobserved, by moving at night, and by unfrequented paths. A hundred miles off from the captives one day and apparently moving in a contrary direction, seventy-two later, they would be able to surprise their guards and tear them from their prison. In case of sickness, or disaster, or to renew ammunition the flying column might fall back on Senafe. Such a force would want no communications save those they could make for themselves, could catch and beat any force likely to be opposed to them, could make concealed marches, and could live on what they found on the road. We shall probably devise some such scheme in the end, but only after trying to make war on a feeble savage in the same methodical, scientific, expensive manner in which we should conduct a campaign against the French or Russians. It is a pity that the errors of the present plan cannot be at once recognised before the season is too far advanced for active operations in the field, and the penny in the pound income tax be raised to 2*d*.

THE *Overland Mail*:—A local journal states that the widow of the late Dr. Wyllie (who belonged to Forfar and afterwards went out to India) died in London towards the end of last week. Dr. Wyllie, in his will, bequeathed 4,000*l*. to the town of Forfar, for the behalf of the sick poor, and a like sum to the city of Madras, with the provision that his wife should have a life interest of these bequests. Dr. Wyllie's widow married a second time, and her second husband is still alive.

ABYSSINIAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

JANUARY 6TH.

THIS forenoon I was indebted to the courtesy of the First Lieut. of the *Daphne* for a rare treat, having been politely shown over that vessel in company with the Captain of the *Congress* by the officer in question. The *Daphne* happens to be lying alongside the *Congress* taking in coals, and this circumstance afforded the opportunity referred to. I understood from the First Lieut. that the *Daphne* is not properly speaking a "Ram," though built in Ram fashion; her sister craft, built at the same time and on the same principle, accidentally ran down a pig boat in the Irish Channel, and sank almost immediately after, so that for "ram" purposes no great advantages seem to be expected from the surviving sister. But the *Daphne* carries two terrible long guns, capable of throwing a 120 lb. shot 4000 yards, so that she would be a nasty customer for even the largest man-of-war to have to grapple with, unless provided with ordnance of an equal calibre. All the arrangements on board seem to be got up on superior footing. Her captain being absent, we got a peep in his cabin, where I was particularly struck by the woodwork, which was elaborately carved and polished. I noticed some pretty landscapes in water-colours, the work of some lady "artistes," the daughters or nieces of a gallant admiral of the British navy. The gunroom is roomy and very tastefully ornamented, and the First Lieutenant's own private cabin had an air of tidiness and comfort about it, that made sea-life quite enviable. The officers of the *Daphne* are a gentlemanly set of fellows. While going over the ship, I was struck, amongst other matters, by the very enticing odour of a savoury soup which was being prepared for the men's dinners. Everything looked quite clean and nice on board, and the *Daphne* is evidently in the hands of officers who are up to their work. On being shown the armoury, I noted that the Snider breach loading rifle is the arm in use on board. The *Daphne* is about to leave in a day or two for Aden, I believe, or some point on that coast, where she is to take in tow a ship loaded with camels for this Bay.

A large number of camels and buffaloes were landed yesterday. They looked in very good condition, to judge from the glance I got of them from the Bunder, as they came alongside in the barges.

With reference to the ludicrous affair of the naval officers on St. Stephen's night, I hear that the thing has been hushed up, and no Court-martial is now likely to take place. The whole affair may be set down to the score of Christmas festivities in Annesley Bay.

To-day, a naval Court-martial was held on the engineer of the *Argus*, for drunkenness, which resulted in the accused's being deprived of two years seniority. Some of the elephants have been put ashore to-day from the *Compta*. I was not present at the landing of them, but I hear the undertaking was very successful. The brutes are described to me as being in very poor condition.

JANUARY 9TH.

THE steam ram *Dryad* came to anchor in the Bay last night. The steam ram *Daphne* is just now leaving port with a ship in tow which she is to convey to the Coast of Berbera below Beyla, there to ship a cargo of camels. It was by mistake in my last, I stated that the *Daphne* was going to a place on the Arab Coast near Aden,—although my authority was an officer on board. The steamer *Lord Clyde* has just come to anchor in the Bay with a vessel in tow, the *Elizabeth Henderson*, cargo powder.

The landing of the nineteen elephants from the *Compta* has been successfully effected, though not without considerable difficulty.

The Commander-in-Chief has now definitely taken up his quarters in the Camp. I have not heard when H. E. intends to set out for Senafe.

The Commodore yesterday forenoon returned the visit of the Commander of the Turkish frigate lying here. Salutes of honor were fired on both sides.

JANUARY 10TH.

The war-steamer *Argus* left the Bay yesterday afternoon for Suez.

I regret to announce the death, on the night of the 7th instant, of the Doctor of the steamer *Madras*. The deceased gentleman had been in robust health a short time previous to his demise, but, having been attacked by diarrhœa and dysentery, was carried off in the brief space of a few days. He was interred on shore on the 8th January. The complaints to which he succumbed are, I am informed on the best authority, becoming very prevalent just now, and our hospital ships are growing crowded, unfortunately. Beyond question, this climate is not healthy, and very great caution is called for, on the part of those Europeans residing here, to avoid exposing themselves to the mid-day heats and the midnight chills, which seem to be the prevalent climatic characteristics at this season. Some, who arrive here with a seemingly exhaustless fund of health, ignorant of the deadly character of the climate, go about in the greatest heat of the day-time, stilling their parching thirst with the conventional "peg" here and there, the teeming perspiration drying up during this process under tent and again bursting out on their re-exposure to the sun, and after a day's experience of these hot and cold transitions, they sit out after sundown to enjoy the "cool of the evening," and in this terribly heated condition of the body, turn into a bed under tent, or even sleep out in the night air, with little or no covering,—to arise in the morning with the seeds of a deadly disease planted in their vitals. Even with the greatest precautions, it appears that diarrhœa and dysentery are likely to commit great ravages hereafter amongst all Europeans serving in this country. Nor is the climate of the highlands found to be much more healthy in this respect. Besides climatic there are other causes, such as the water, the food, and the mode of life, which all tend to engender these diseases, more or less. Caution and temperance are absolutely necessary, if Europeans residing in Abyssinia would enjoy even a moderate share of health. Strange, yet suggestive fact, the sickly old Indian campaigner seems to bear up better against climatic influences in Abyssinia than the florid and robust young officer, fresh out from home.

I have just now received a communication from an officer stationed at Upper Sooroo, from whose letter I propose to make one or two extracts. Writing from Upper Sooroo on January 8th, a correspondent says:—"The Belooches are working in the Sooroo pass just as well as those at Raree Guddee have done; and it will soon be available for 'wheeled carriages.' The engineers in charge are very much pleased with the men; they vie with each other in lifting the heavy weights. In this way the work proceeds rapidly. We hear the Chief is stirring up the Commissariat and Transport Departments at Coolea. The arrangements of the latter are heart-breaking, but they have miserable tools to work with,—foreigners with whom they cannot converse, and an individual styled 'Interpreter' who can render little assistance. Under such circumstances the officers of the Department can hardly be blamed if they fail. Weather pleasant. These up-country postal arrangements cannot be depended on; the runners are thieves, and one was caught the other day tearing up the contents of his bag."

Two ships are to be seen this afternoon in the harbour, with their flags half-mast high, announcing the presence of death on board.

I have just heard that the death on board the hospital ship *Golden Fleece* was that of the gun-room steward of the flag ship *Octavia*. He, poor fellow, has not had a long time of it down here in Annesley Bay. I believe his complaint was diarrhœa.

A French war craft came to anchor in the Bay a little while ago.

JANUARY 11TH.

The case on board the hospital ship was typhus fever, not diarrhœa.

It was a yellow flag which was hoisted yesterday on board the other hospital ship,—for what reason I have not been able to learn. Some say she has been put in quarantine, in consequence of the outbreak of some contagious disease on board. This would be unfortunate, if true.

The locomotives for the railway have arrived in the Bay, and will be landed without delay, —so that in a few days we may calculate on seeing the trains running between the landing place and Mulkuttoo Camp, —upwards of 2 miles, the rails being now laid down for that distance. This will be a great convenience, in every respect, as water, stores, &c. can thus be brought without trouble to the troops. No doubt, too, the line will be rapidly pushed on to the foot of the hills, the intervening plain being almost a dead level. In a sanitary point of view, this would be a great advantage.

I am told that three German *Frauleins* have put in an appearance here recently, and are making their arrangements for the inauguration of a temple (in a tent —great undertakings have modest beginnings) dedicated to the worship of Astaroth. The thermometer at present (9.30 a. m.) signs 81° 30' under deck; the rain has wholly disappeared, and dry, hot weather seems to have set in, yet at night it is still very chill and a blanket a desideratum.

JANUARY 13TH.

At a late hour on Saturday evening last, H. M.'s war steamer *Satellite* was observable making preparations to get under way, and she did effectually steam out of the Bay making all speed. On enquiry it transpired that the *Satellite* was hastening to the rescue of the Government transport *Burmah*, which had gone ashore, or run on a reef somewhere outside of the Aden entrance to the Bay below Dessee Island. I have not been able to ascertain the precise locality, or any particulars of the accident to the *Burmah*, as no intelligence has arrived with reference to the matter since the departure of the *Satellite*, so that we are still in ignorance here as to whether the *Satellite* has been able to be of any service to the ship in distress. The wrecking of the *Burmah* would be a serious calamity, as she has on board part of the rolling stock destined for our railway to the hills, now in progress of construction. I hope, before the departure of the mail, to give you fuller particulars of this event.

Yesterday morning being Sunday, "Church" was held on board the flag-ship *Octavia*, and other war steamers, and Mass for the Roman Catholics was celebrated on board one of the transports in the Bay, so that you see we are not altogether a godless set down here.

I have heard a rumour that the European Hepburn, who received the severe flogging to which I alluded in a foregoing letter, has since died; but, at the same time, I have heard this report flatly contradicted. Like St. Thomas, the proof *palpable* would seem to be the only way of settling the matter. If it be really true that the man is dead, some enquiry should be instituted into the circumstances of his death. On this subject, I believe I was mistaken somewhat in the account I gave as to the particulars of the transaction. It seems that Captain Ellis, who I believe at the time was acting as Provost Marshal, was the "Captain" whose signature was forged by Hepburn, and Captain Ellis, of course, had a right to administer the flogging on the spot. As to the number of lashes inflicted (70 out of 72 awarded) any humane man must feel that such a punishment was excessive.

A shed has been erected over the small condenser which, as stated in a former letter, is now at work on the head of the pier. The other condenser, on "Edie Island," is also busily at work. With reference to the ice-machine, which was supposed to have been brought out from England with the two condensers in question by the *Congress*, it turns out that this is a mistake, and the disappointment can better be imagined than described of those who hoped to quaff their cool delicious *but pauses* down here in this parched and thirsty land. For invalids, too, the want of ice will be felt as a severe privation on board our hospital ships.

Yesterday afternoon, I found that the spring tides, now prevalent here, had placed the newly constructed pier completely under water; the waves were flowing right over it, and at the time I arrived it had completely disappeared under water. It seems to have been a very great mistake not to have raised the pier somewhat higher, so as to place it above the high-water line, and it might easily have been ascertained to what height the highest spring tides usually rose, and the height of the projected pier regulated accordingly. To raise it now to the required height would involve the labour and expense of taking up the rails which have been already laid down for the railway. The tide broke in a considerable distance inland, and the lower part of the settlement at the landing-place was completely under water, with quantities of Commissariat stores floating about, and much damage to property must have resulted. If ever one of these spring tides should chance to be met by a flood from the mountains, an eventuality of periodical occurrence, then adieu to the infant British settlement on the shores of Annesley Bay. It may be asked,—What better could have been done? At any rate, it would have been better not to have been in such a terrible hurry.

From the landing-place I strolled on to the camp of the 4th King's Own, B. I., which is pitched to the left of the road and railway as you go inland, at some distance from the shore. From a gentleman whom I met there I learned, amongst other matters, that the men of the 4th King's Own had been employed on the railway, and the previous day (January 11th) had laid down some 200 yards of rails. In the ranks of the regiment there are several professional platelayers, whose services here are likely to be of very great importance in this respect. I also heard that orders had been issued for the men of the 4th King's Own to be engaged on similar work on the railway to-day. Now, it appears that no additional pay is allowed these men, which is hardly fair, especially considering the work they are engaged on, and the more important fact that the regiment furnishes skilled plate-layers. Something should be done to get these brave fellows of the 4th King's Own some remuneration for this additional and exceptional hard work imposed upon them under a broiling Abyssinian sun. I heard that the charge of superintending the watering of the mules had been made over to Lieutenant Lugard, assisted by a working party of the men of the 4th King's Own. This is a most arduous office, and, indeed, the spectacle presented every day at the watering place on the beach, where at the appointed hours those animals are brought to be watered in hundreds by the muleteers, a motley group themselves, diverse nationalities in every variety of costume, and jabbering in every jargon—is of the most animated and picturesque character, well worthy the pencil of the able and distinguished artist who favours the "Illustrated London News" with sketches from Abyssinia. Apart, however, from its romantic features, this operation of watering the mules entails a heavy and laborious duty upon the officer charged with superintending, and he men engaged in carrying out, the fatiguing details, for many hours in the day, yet here also, as in the case of the railway works, not one *pie* of remuneration is allowed either to the officers or men of the 4th King's Own detailed for this duty. Plainly, in this instance, likewise, it is hardly fair play to adopt the system of extra work and no extra pay.

Colonel Dillon has obligingly placed at my disposal the latest meagre items of news from Theodore and his captives, which I append. The latest news from the prisoners was dated from Magdala, December 19th. They were all alive then and well. Theodore was at Dabra Tabor. He does not seem to have been cut off from Magdala, as reported, but his enemy Gobazai was in the neighbourhood of Dabra Tabor with a strong force, endeavouring to throw himself in between those two places, and Theodore was preparing to counteract his design. Menelek had collected a strong force, it was said, of 3000 horse, 3 guns, and 5000 spears; but this is thought to be wholly exaggerated; his object being to oppose the British, according to some, to fight Theodore, as others would have it. In short, all is falsehood, exaggeration, misrepresentation, and mystery with reference to Theodore and his affairs.

I was not able to ascertain when the Chief goes to Senafe. If he has decided, he has kept his mind to himself. It is said he has declared his intention not to move on till provisions for his army, for a period of six months, have been transported to Senafe.

P. S.—The second batch of elephants has arrived in the Bay. The Sind Horse have also been in for some days.

JANUARY 14TH.

No appearance of the *Satellite* yet. It looks as if things are not getting on well with the *Burmah*. It has probably been necessary to lighten the *Burmah* by transferring part of her cargo to the *Satellite*. It is heartily to be desired that none of the railway stock may have been thrown overboard. Perhaps in the course of the day the return of the *Satellite* may be looked for. I have been told that Amphila Bay is the scene of the *Burmah's* mishap; if so, the distance from here is considerable, and this may account for the delay in the return of the *Satellite*. Even though the *Burmah* may have been got safely off the reef, it will take time to tow possibly a leaky ship such a distance. Let us hope for the best.

Last night the Turkish war steam frigate now lying at anchor in the Bay was brilliantly illuminated it is said in celebration of a banquet given by her commander and officers to, some say, the British naval commander, others the C. in C., others again both, which last is perhaps nearest the mark. Much skill and taste were displayed in lighting up the ship, and the lamps employed in the operation must have numbered many hundreds, if not thousands. From the water's edge to the mast heads all was one blaze of light, spars of flame, cordage of flame, as if some stray fiery man-of-war had made an apparition in the Bay. During the course of the night the band of the Frigate "discoursed sweet music" at intervals, interluded by discharges of rockets. It was near midnight when the orgy on board the Turk ceased.

The steamer *Asia* has just left the harbour for Aden with a transport in tow.

There are two sides at least to almost everything,—and, considering the dilapidated condition of the Turkish finances, last night's oil burnt on board the Turkish frigate is an item not to be laughed at. But perhaps I am wrong in supposing that last night's orgy is chargeable to the Grand Turk; very likely it is the Egyptian who "pays the piper." No affair of Mr. Bull's, to be sure, with whose honor and interests I am alone concerned down here. During the passage of the *Kingston* government transport ship from Kurrachee, with a part of the Sind Horse, the deaths of one native officer and one syce occurred from natural causes. The *Kingston* came to anchor in the Bay on the morning of the 10th January. Fortunately not a single horse was lost on the voyage over. Lieutenant Macnere was the officer in command of the troops on board. The *Beaumaris Castle* with the Head Quarters of the Sind Horse, the *Humber*, the *Maybloom*, and the *Arundel* have also arrived with the rest of the regiment, which is now in camp.

I regret to state that diarrhœa and dysentery are greatly on the increase here. Two men (Indian natives) died last night of these complaints on board the hospital ship *Star of India*. All the hospital ships are crowded, and the Doctors in charge very hard worked. At Senafe I hear that sickness also prevails. While the day is intensely hot, so heavy a dew falls at night that the very beds in the tents become saturated with it, and notwithstanding that they have been slept upon during the night, it is found necessary to put them out in the sun during the day time to dry them from the effects of the previous night's dewfall. Such being the climate on the highlands of Abyssinia, it is easy to understand what the health of the troops may be expected to be up there. Down here the cry is, send on the troops to the hills out of this pestiferous climate of Annesley Bay, but there is reason to apprehend that it is only a transition from Scylla to Charibdis. It would be a mistake to suppose that the climate of Abyssinia is not likely to be found very trying both by Europeans and natives of India, so that a large margin ought to be allowed from the outset for sickness in calculating the strength of the army ultimately supposed to be required under Dabra Tabor.

JANUARY 15TH.

The Turkish war steam frigate, with the "Pashaw of three tails" in command, left the harbour yesterday afternoon for Suez. One of the two smaller Turkish war steamers also departed an hour or two previous to the "Pashaw" himself. The other Turkish war steamer is still at anchor

to look to the safety of the treasure, had been scandalously tampered with. Extraordinary had been the numberless rumours then put to the wing in all directions by the public, implicating in the nefarious transaction individuals who were said to have borne, till that unhappy time, an unspotted character in society and, who, owing to many other reasons, were considered to be the last persons to soil their fingers with the dirt of such a disgraceful job, and possessed of a sound knowledge of the strict principles of *meum* and *tuum*. Neither were the military spared from participating in the general suspicion. Majors, captains, lieutenants, ensigns, sergeants, corporals, and soldiers, have all alike had their names mixed up with those of the perpetrators of the shameful robbery above mentioned; and, in fact, many of them, against whom there was little more than *suspicion*, were transferred from Mapsa to other stations, whilst some against whom it is reported, there was strong suspicion, based upon certain facts of great importance which were timely brought to the knowledge of the authorities, were immediately placed under arrest. At the same time, more than half-a-dozen of men and women, non-military residents of the town of Mapsa, were thrown into confinement, upon such *prima facie* evidence as warranted the civil powers taking such a measure against them. After various delays, adjournments, and long and protracted enquiries, extending to weeks and months, the Judge's Court of the first instance, at Mapsa, delivered at last its long looked-for decision in the case of the civil prisoners, in the following manner:—the celebrated Eufrigina (the woman who is reported to have worn the uniform of a military officer with a view to intimidate the sentinels placed at the entrance-door of the Municipal Chamber into prompt submission and obedience on the memorable night of the robbery being committed,) was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, her daughter to 4, her brother to 7 years' transportation to the coast of Africa,—the blacksmith, (as a slight reward in recognition of his wonderful ingenuity employed in manufacturing counterfeit keys where with to open the treasure-chest,) to hard labour for the term of his natural life,—his two sisters, one to 3 and the other to 2 years' imprisonment; the others were acquitted for want of sufficient proof to bring the guilt home to them. This sound and equitable decision by the Judge of Mapsa has been generally applauded by the public, and in my humble opinion none better could have been given. It is not known for certain whether the condemned cherish any intention of appealing against it to the Supreme Tribunal of Goa, which has not as yet pronounced its final decision in the case of the military who are still under arrest, some of whom, if I be rightly informed, are in very hard straits, owing to the miserable condition they are placed in, and the stoppage of pay and allowances. I shall let you know their fate immediately after it is pronounced by the Supreme Tribunal, to which the entire proceedings of the case have been transmitted by the military council.

The three copies of the books referred to in section 9 will, in the Mofussil, be delivered by the printer at the Collector's Head Quarters station, to the Collector of the district in which the press issuing the work is situated; copies of books issued situated in Bombay will be delivered to the Collector of Bombay at his office. When delivering books under this rule, the printer will present a bill of the cost, and fill up a form containing the particulars specified in Sec. 18.

II. The Collector will, with reference to Section 11, send two copies of each book received, to the Secretary to Government Judicial Department, who will transmit one copy to the Secretary of State for India, and dispose of the other copy as directed by the Governor General in Council. The Collector will send the third copy to the Director of Public Instruction who, after registration, will forward it to the Registrar of the Bombay University.

III. Any fines recovered under this Act will be remitted, in the Mofussil, to the Collector of the District, and in Bombay, to the Collector of Bombay. Each of these officers will keep an account of receipts and disbursements under this Act, and these accounts will annually be embodied in the Accountant General's Office, the financial result being reported to Government.

IV. The Director of Public Instruction is appointed under section 18 to keep the "Catalogue of books printed in British India," for the Bombay Presidency. He will make the quarterly publication in the *Government Gazette* required by section 19, and send 4 copies of the memoranda so published to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department. Of these copies two will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India and one to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1st DAY.

The first race will start at 3-30 P. M.

All dogs found on the Course will be destroyed.

ENGLISH NEWS TO JAN. 10.

By the steamer *Thales*, Captain Bramwell, which arrived from Annesley Bay yesterday, having taken in an English mail at Aden, we have English papers to the 10th January. The *Thales* left Annesley Bay on the 23rd January and Aden on the 27th. She brings as passengers Mr. Charles Cook, 4 European privates, and about 60 native followers.

The English Mail brought by the *Thales* is that which has been daily expected in since Saturday last.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Overland Mail, Jan.* 10.)

Alarms of alleged Fenian attacks continue to prevail, but the local authorities throughout the country are making every preparation against surprise. Special constables are still being sworn in, both in London and in the provinces.

Extensive precautionary measures are being taken in the south of Ireland against a Fenian rising.

A gunpowder magazine near Cork has been broken into at night, and a large quantity of powder stolen.

The prisoners Burke, Casey, and Shaw have been committed for trial at the next Warwick assizes.

One or two meetings of Irishmen to denounce Fenianism have been held in England.

Some of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland are beginning to agitate for the repeal of the Union.

Sir A. Woodford, Sir W. Gomm, Sir H. D. Ross, and Sir John Burgoyne have been appointed field-marshals.

Mr. W. Lowther has been elected M. P. for Westmoreland.

Lord Cranborne has been elected a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and it is believed that he will ultimately be elected chairman.

Two Opposition candidates have been elected to the Legislature in the south of France; both of them strongly condemned the Army Reorganization Bill.

Seventeen Paris journals are to be prosecuted for publishing summaries of the debates in the Chambers.

The weather has been very severe in France and in Northern Italy. The meeting of the Italian Parliament has been postponed in consequence of the road between Florence and the north being blocked up with snow.

General Menabrea has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet; with three exceptions the old Ministers retain office.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in activity and is causing some alarm.

A motion affirming the liberty of speech in the Prussian Chambers has been carried by 174 to 144.

New Ministries have been formed in Belgium and Portugal.

The American House of Representatives has thanked General Sheridan for his services, and censured the President for removing him from his command.

A resolution has also been passed directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take immediate action on the question of the maltreatment of American citizens in Ireland.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lieutenant-Colonel James Fraser, Bengal Retired List; Captain Wm. Weir, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment; Lord Bridport, Sir H. W. De Vax, Vice-Admiral Sir William Dickson, and the Rev. Miles Bland.

The money market is quiet, with a large supply of money.

The price of Consols to-day is 92 1/8 to 92¼ for money and 92¼ to 92½ for account (February 6).

Rates of Exchange; Banks drawing rates on Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, 1s 10¾d. to 1s. 11d. per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American 6d. to 8¼d.; Surat 4¼d. to 6¾d. Egyptian 6d. to 17½d. Total sales 86,000 bales.—2,000 for speculation and export. Imports 61,785 bales. Market flat.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: A fair business has been done, and a more cheerful feeling prevails in the market.

FENIANISM.

(*From the Home News, January* 10.)

FURTHER EXAMINATIONS OF BURKE, CASEY, AND MULLADY.

At Bow-street on Jan. 4 the three Fenian prisoners, Richard Burke (*alias* Berry), Theobald Joseph Casey, and Henry Shaw (*alias* Mullady) were brought up on remand before Sir Thomas Henry, on the charge of treason-felony. Mr. Giffard and Mr. Poland (instructed by the Treasury solicitors) again appeared for the Crown; Mr. Torr and Mr. Macdonald (instructed by Messrs. Merriman and Buckland) represented Burke; Mr. Lewis, of 22, Great Marlborough-street, now appeared for Shaw as well as Casey. Police-constable Fordham, E. 33, who assisted in the capture of Burke and Casey, corroborated Inspector Thomson's account of that transaction, only adding that when Casey attempted to release Burke he drew his staff and threatened to strike him if he did not stand back. The witness was in uniform. Inspector Thomson was in private clothes. At the close of this witness's evidence applications were made by Mr. Torr and Mr. Lewis that the wives of Burke and Casey might be admitted to the court to hear the proceedings, to which Sir Thomas Henry at once assented. Mr. Giffard—Well, sir, before they trouble themselves to come in, it may be as well that I should state at once that this is all the evidence I am prepared to offer to-day. I did expect a very important witness from Birmingham, but as he has not yet arrived I shall be obliged to ask for another remand till Thursday. Sir Thomas Henry then remanded the prisoners till Thurday. They were then removed. During this brief examination of the prisoners a police-sergeant and four constables were posted at the back of the dock, each with a loaded revolver in his right hand.

The prisoners were again brought before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bowstreet Police-court, on Jan 9. In consequence of rumours of an intended attack upon the van, even greater precautions were adopted than on the previous occasions. Prior to the arrival of the van the street was taken possession of by a strong force of police, who formed two lines across the road—one at the end of Bow-street, in Great Russell street and one a little above the court and station, opposite the strand Union-office—keeping a clear space in front of the court, and for some distance above and below. Into this space the van was driven, the line of constables opening to give it passage, and closing again as soon as it had cleared them. The van was escorted by about 40 mounted police, armed with cutlasses and revolvers. The passages of the court were crowded with armed policemen, and a double reserve, also armed, was kept at the station. After some evidence had been given, Mr. Giffard applied for the committal of the prisoners for trial on the charge of treason-felony, and observed that although the acts proved had extended over various parts of this country and Ireland, yet, as the principal overt acts and the foundation of the substantial case against Burke were the purchase of arms at Birmingham, he should ask for the committal of the prisoners to take their trial at the next assizes to be held for the county of Warwick.

Sir Thomas Henry said he thought Warwick was the proper place.

Mr. Macdonald, for Burke said, he must oppose that to the utmost of his power. The prisoners were much more likely to have a fairer trial in London than in Warwick. Besides, it was a hardship upon Burke to be detained till the Spring Assizes. He had already been in prison eight weeks. It was quite within the learned magistrate's discretion to commit them to take their trial in London.

Sir Thomas Henry—I know that; and I think I exercise a proper discretion in sending them to Warwick.

Mr. Lewis for Casey, and Shaw, said the expense would be greatly augmented by the trial taking place at Warwick. They wished to call a large number of witnesses.

Sir Thomas Henry—There is a provision for that now.

Mr. Lewis—Then there is the expense of sending counsel so far.

Sir Thomas Henry—I cannot help that. The chief witnesses come from Warwickshire.

Mr. Macdonald—There are witnesses from both places.

Sir Thomas Henry—I am quite aware of that. They must be committed to Warwick Gaol to take their trial at the Spring Assizes. The witnesses must be bound over in £100 to attend and give evidence at the trial.

The prisoners were then removed.

The seven persons in custody on charge of wilful murder and treason-felony in respect to the explosion at Clerkenwell House of Detention underwent another examination at Bow-street on Jan. 6. A witness named Young swore positively to Timothy Desmond as the man who assisted, and believed William Desmond to be the man who actually fired the barrel. One of the boys, named Abbott, aged 13, who was close by, speaks positively to the identity of William Desmond with the man who fired the barrel. The prisoners were again remanded.

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION RELIEF FUND.

The first report of the Clerkenwell Explosion Fund Relief Committee has been issued, and it contains many interesting facts; but we do not find in it that which Mr. Disraeli and the public have been asking for—a statement, approximate of course, but positive, of the amount of money required to enable the committee to complete its work. Up to the present time only £7143 have been subscribed, a sum which neither duly expresses the sympathy of the public with the sufferers, nor is adequate to the relief of their necessities. The money already subscribed will only meet less than satisfied claims for immediate assistance, including the purchase of tools, working material, and furniture for those who have lost home and the means of earning a livelihood. There remain to be dealt with more than 150 cases of personal injury, for all of which some compensation ought to be given, while for many a life provision more or less complete will have to be made. The proportion of female sufferers is unusually large, and all of them were dependent on their own exertions for a living; four of these have lost eyes; others have been maimed or terribly shaken, and will never again be what they were. The revolting barbarity of the outrage comes out in strong colours in the report of Mrs. Bailey, who has given her attention to the maternity cases, and who reports no fewer than 26 instances in which injury has been done to mothers and their infants.

We have heard it reported on the very best authority, says; 'Echoes from the Clubs,' that Sir Richard Mayne is in possession of information which enables him to form an estimate of the Fenian forces in London. It is said there are no less these 10,000 armed traitors lurking in our midst.

There was a report on Monday, Jan. 6, that the Fenian Deasy, who was rescued at Manchester, had been apprehended at London-bridge. A capture was certainly effected which, from the circumstances attending it, would seem to have been considered by the police as of more than ordinary importance. The screw steamer Oriana, Captain Martin, came up the Thames, laden with a general cargo, from an Italian port. A party of four detectives went on board, and two boats from the Thames police-station, which had followed the vessel up the river, accompanied the gangway. Two officers boarded the ship, went to the forecastle and seized a man who was a passenger sent to London by the English vice-consul at the port of Leghorn. The officers placed him on board the Thames police-boat, when he was once conveyed down the river to a police-station, and looked up. The prisoner went on board the Oriana at the port of Leghorn. He gave the name of Lionel Granville, and when on board the Oriana he was berthed in the forecastle, and stated to the officers he had left Manchester three or four days only after the murder of the policeman there; that he had shipped on board a ship bound for the Mediterranean, and having had "a row" with the captain he deserted from the ship at the port of Leghorn, and having no friends, applied to the consul for a passage to England. It was found, however, that he knew nothing of a seaman's duties and, from sentences that had fallen from him, the seamen on board the Oriana had no doubt he was a Fenian. His age is about 30, and his appearance leads to the supposition that he has been in the army. Communications were at once made by telegram to Manchester and detectives from thence were quickly upon the spot, who no sooner hailed the prisoner as either Captain Deasy or Kelly; and after a private examination Granville was discharged from custody, no evidence being forthcoming to implicate him with any of the Fenian outrages. He is indebted entirely to his own conduct and statement for his arrest and the inquiries connected therewith.

The Bradford magistrates have sworn in more than 3000 special constables, embracing men of all ranks and conditions, and of every shade of political opinion. Among those sworn in on January 4th was Isaac Jefferson, well known in 1846 as "Wat Tyler," his name and his exploits being at that time chronicled in the daily papers. Jefferson was a conspicuous Chartist in 1848, and being a whitesmith, did a large stroke of business as a manufacturer of pikes. In the Chartist turbulence, nearly 20 years ago, in Bradford, many prominent leaders absconded and when "wanted" by the authorities, "Wat" was also "among the missing." During days and nights for many weeks, his suspected hiding-place was sought for in the lonely glens between Bradford and Haworth and at last, one midnight, the fugitive was found concealed in a hayloft in a barn between Thornton and Denholme. Wat was one of those who had subsequently to expiate their folly in York Castle. But since that day experience and suffering have greatly modified the early political views of Jefferson, and the Queen has not a more loyal or devoted subject than he in all her wide dominions. Though time has left sligt marks of decay on his frame he is yet a man of a fine portly form, with a long flowing red beard. As he offered his name of "Isaac Jefferson" to the magistrates, preratory to its being entered in the book he added, as if to remind them of his former "fame or notoriety, "better known as Wat Tyler," a remark which excited the smiles of the magistrates, who till that moment seemed to be unconscious of the importance of the personage who stood before them. One man in his time plays many parts!

In a speech at Droitwich on Friday, Jan. 3, Sir John Pakington said the Government would not shrink from using any means within their power to "stamp out" the Fenian conspiracy. They hoped to effect this without asking Parliament for any exceptional powers "and he felt sanguine that in carrying out these endeavours they would have the cordial support of all parties and of all classes of loyal people."

Two vessels of war the paddle-wheel steamer Adder, and the sailing frigate Liffey, are now moored off Upnor Castle, for the protection of the Government powder magazines. Thoughout the night the harbour is traversed by armed boat parties, and every boat passing to and fro is challenged and overhauled. The Adder's crew is augmented by a number of officers and men from the Wellesley, 72, and the Gloucester, 58.

Fourteen Fenians were brought up for examination before the magistrates at Merthyr Tydvil on Jan. 6, and considerable evidence was taken implicating them as members of the Fenian Brotherhood. This diabolical conspiracy is said to have obtained considerable footing amongst the numerous Irish labourers and furnace-men employed in the Welsh ironworks and mines.

A court-martial, under the presidency of Captain F. B. Seymour, A. D. C., was held at Portsmouth on Jan. 6, on board the Victory, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, for the trial of William Read, ordinary seaman, serving on board her Majesty's ship Irresistible, stationed in Cowes-roads. The prisoner was one of the crew of the captain's galley, and on being ordered to join the boat and arm himself with one of the revolvers which had previously been loaded and issued for the use of the crew, and proceed in the boat to row along the shore off Osborne at 10 o'clock at night, he refused to obey the order, declining to give a reason; but on the following day, on the quarter deck, he stated that "he would not take arms against the Fenians." The charge was fully proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, which also involved his discharge with ignominy from the service.

A detachment of the Royal Artillery arrived at the Mumbles on Monday, Jan. 6, and took up their quarters at the recently constructed fort, in which there is a quantity of gunpowder and military stores. Intelligence that two American vessels had sailed for the Bristol Channel from America with Fenian crews, with arms and ammunition, has induced the Government to take prompt steps in sending small detachments of the Royal Artillery to garrrison all the Bristol Channel forts Similar measures have been taken to secure he safety of the extensive fortifications in progress of erection at the Steep and Flat Holmes, and other commanding situations along the southern coast. The Welch colliers in the neighbourhood of Merthyr and Dowlais have expressed the strongest aversion to work with their Irish fellow-labourers since the recent apprehension of the Fenian conspirators. They have pelted them with stones, upon the police having called at the collieries and ironworks in quest of suspicious characters. There has been a long-standing antipathy existing between the Welch and the Irish, which has now received a fresh impulse. On Monday, Jan. 6, the men in one of the collieries near Hirwain did actually strike work, and it is to be feared that their example will be followed by others.

A public meeting, convened by the Roman Catholics of Worcester, was held in the school-room belonging to the Catholic Church, Sansome-place, Worcester, on Jan. 6, for the purpose of passing resolutions denouncing Fenianism. The Rev. H. Mahon presided, and there were on the platform the Rev. W. Waterworth (S. J.,) priest of the congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Fazakerley. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said it behoved every true Catholic to speak out boldly and fearlessly at the present time. Fenianism was, he said, a delicate subject to consider, but they had met to speak on and to consider it. They were not met to consider—and he spoke as an Irishman—if they were not met to consider the repeal of the Union, or the annexation of Ireland to any other nation, or the grievances of Ireland, but to enter, as Catholics, their protest against the measures taken to disturb the peace of the country, or to overthrow the Government; and he who did so was pursuing a wicked and bad course. Ireland had many grievances which needed to be redressed, but they were not to be redressed by lawless and wicked designs. No expedient should be omitted to prove to the English public that this band of marauders had nothing whatever to do with the catholic body. The English Catholics had nothing in common with this lawless body, and they repudiated any connection with them. The priests were, he said, open to speak out more than any other persons, because they had the welfare of their congregations at heart and had no interest other than with them. Mr. O'Brien proposed and Mr. Young seconded the following resolution:—"That, as the Catholic Church has denounced all secret societies, we, as members of the Church, and obedient to her authority, emphatically express our detestation of the association known as the Fenian Brotherhood." The motion being put by the chairman was carried. The following resolution was also carried:—"That having heard with extreme regret of the diabolical outrages lately perpetrated in London and elsewhere by wicked and designing men, we hereby make a solemn protest against and express our abhorrence of all such iniquitous acts, and declare our devoted allegiance and faithful attachment to our sovereign and the Constitution of these realms." This resolution was also passed:—That if any attempt be made by Fenians or others to commit outrages in the city, or to distrub its peace, this meeting pledges itself vigorously to assist the authorities in suppressing any such attempt.

The Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, a Roman Catholic priest attached to the chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, preached a sermon on Christmas-day warning his congregation against Fenianism, and denouncing the Clerkenwell outrage. Since then the reverend gentlman has received several letters threatening his life if he repeats "the offence," and warning him that, if he does not wish to have his chapel and house burnt, he had better keep silence for the future on the subject of Fenianism.

From a circular which has been sent to us, says the 'Pall Mall Gazette' proposing a testimonial to Mr. James Finlen, we learn that this worthy, "having been deprived of his employment and his prospects thereby blighted in consequence of his exertions in the cause of mercy on behalf of the men executed at Manchester and his recent public sympathy with the cause of oppressed Ireland, has come to the determination of making America his future home." We cannot doubt that this determination on Mr. Finlen's part will give general satisfaction, and we trust that no unforeseen accident will occur to prevent its fulfilment. In case any delay should arise through want of funds for Mr. Finlen's passage money a half penny subscription might perhaps be raised among the working men from whom the police had to protect him when he called his Fenian meeting at Clerkenwell. One or two other gentlemen of Mr. Finlen's persuasion might follow his excellent example to the general advantage.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

The late Fenian robbery of revolvers has been followed by a robbery of powder. On Jan. 2, the magazine of Mr. Murray, agent for Curtis and Harvey, gunpowder manufacturers, situate a short distance outside Cork, was broken into, and the entire stock, comprising 10 cwt. of blasting powder, was stolen. Three doors were forced—one of iron, one of wood, and one of copper. They were found open at 11 o'clock on Jan. 3. The store was in the vicinity of a range of small cottages. It seems unaccountable that no means were taken to secure the stock at a time when Fenian bands are prowling about in search of plunder, and ready to take advantage of any opportunity for committing some outrage which may procure for them the credit of sodivity and daring. Attention has been called in the press to the insecure state of the powder-stores about Cork, and in most instances the contents have been removed; but this one appears to have been overlooked. "No clue to the discovery of the perpetrators" is now the stereotyped sentence with which accompanies the account of such robberies. The Gazette contains the offer of £200 reward for such information as may lead to the apprehension of the party who robbed Mr. Allport, but there is little prospect of their detection. An attempt has been made to throw doubt upon the statement that such a robbery was committed at all, but this is of a piece with the pretence that the Clerkenwell explosion was the work of the police. Reports of other outrages are current. On Thursday night, Jan. 2, one of the 62nd, who was on sentry at Limerick Barracks, was fired at from Thomond-bridge between 7 and 8 o'clock. There was a lamp near the place where the soldier was walking, and this it is supposed enabled the intending assassin to see the sentinel. The light has since been removed. Strict precautions have been taken in the barracks, which have recently been stated to be the object of suspicious attention by persons outside. They are kept doubly guarded by night and day, and special officers have charge of the magazine. The police and military in the provinces are severely harassed by the extra duties they have to discharge.

The reports from almost every part of the south and west of Ireland are of the general adoption of still further precautionary measures against Fenian surprises. The Government have reserved to themselves the power to employ at any hour of the night the telegraph officers at Limerick Junction, Tipperary, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir. One hundred of the 92nd Highlanders have been stationed in the town of Tipperary. Several of the barracks in country towns are patrolled ouside at night by soldiers with fixed bayonets. Bags of sand are being stored up in such buildings in case of Fenian compounds being used against them. In Tralee barracks the raised platforms and other defensive adjuncts, which have not been in use since 1848, are being repaired. A new constabulary barrack has been built at Graigue, in the county of Carlow, which will probably be considered a model for such "forts." It is built of stone, and has a square projecting tower 40 feet high, pierced for musketry. The walls are of granite over 2 feet thick. There is a large water tank on the roof. The barrack is to contain 20 men, but would accommodate 100 in an emergency. It has been built by private resources, and the difficulty which obstructs the improving of the defences of the constabulary barracks generally throughout the country is a difference of opinion between the Government and the landlords who have let to the authorities the house used as barracks. The Government wish the landlords to underlake the expense, and add it as five per cent, to the rent, but few appear to be disposed to accept the proposition.

A summons has been issued at the suit of the Attorney-General, calling on Mr. Pigott, of the 'Irishman' newspaper, to appear on Friday next Jan. 10, before a police magistrate to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication in that paper of certain articles which are designated "seditious libels." The summons sets forth extracts from the recently published article headed "The Holocaust."

Some of the Irish Roman Catholic priests are beginning to agitate for the repeal of the union. A declaration to this effect has been put forth at Limerick, by "the dean" and other clergy, who invite the support of their brethren throughout Ireland. After reviewing at great length past legislation with reference to Ireland, the document concludes with the following sentences:—"A land tenure will accomplish something; removal of the Protestant ascendancy will accomplish much; equality in education will do its share; and we will hail any and all of them with thankfulness. But we feel bound to say that when all of them have been granted, safety from foreign danger, perfect development of home resources, and, we repeat above all, the heart of the country will require nationality. Legislation by the Parliament of Great Britain will never be equal to the task of teaching, developing, and reising Ireland". This manifesto has been followed by a declaration of the Limerick priesthood, which bears the signatories of two dignitaries and thirty parish priests or curates, and is to get further names. It calls upon the Government to satisfy the aspirations of Ireland by restoring the blessing of domestic legislation. This concession, which they believe "to be fully compatible with the integrity of the empire and the security of the Crown," would, they add "have the like happy results in Ireland that have signally attended a similar adjustment recently in Hungary."

THE QUEEN'S JOURNAL.*

(*From the Times of Jany.* 10.)

In the catalogue of Royal authors, now of considerable length, there will be found no name more illustrious than that of Queen Victoria. Nor among the volumes to which they have set their names will there be found any which will interest such a multitude of readers, and which appeals so directly to the common heart, as the one published to-day. No doubt works of greater literary pretension have come from Royal pens—as poems, histories, philosophical dissertations. One of Her Majesty's ancestors, the First James of Scotland, wrote a poem. *The King's Quhair*, which, apart from the rank of its author, deserves a permanent place in British literature, and which, laying bare his secret heart in the story of his love, made him the idol of his people. Our Queen makes no such literary effort. Her work takes the simple form of an ordinary journal of travel—no show about it whatever, except the simple show of fine natural feeling. In the green cloth dress of her book she enters familiarly into our houses. She takes us by the hand, she sits by our firesides, and she opens to us her heart. Hitherto, when she has parleyed with her people as a whole, it has been in stately speeches and formal proclamations. Now she lays aside her robes of State and enters into friendly conversation with her subjects on the mere footing of a warm-hearted, cultivated, gentlewoman, sharing their tastes and their pursuits, and feelings as one of them. We hear of all the little likings and dislikes that make up the great sum of like—of hunger and thirst, of waking and sleeping and fatigue, of laughter and tears, of aches and anxieties and pleasures. It may be gathered from the pages of the journal now published that of all the days to which they refer those were the most enjoyed, and the pleasure of them was most eagerly sought to be renewed, on which the Queen and her party could go forth in disguise roaming among the hills and about the villages unrecognized, received as private persons, roughing it at some poor inn, sleeping in chambers where there was scarcely room for the beds, served at dinner by a maid of all work, the courses of the dinner reduced to a couple of chickens, on which many pairs of eyes looked hungrily enough. And since Her Mejesty is pleased to come to us in this way without ceremony, we venture to meet her, as she would wish, without compliments. As critics we give an honest welcome to the distinguished authoress, happy to assure her that her volume will be deservedly enjoyed in myriads of homes throughout an empire which encircles the globe. The great charm of the book is to be found in its simplicity and naturalness, in the fearless confidence with which the writer jots down ordinary impressions. Emerson says it is the peculiar attribute of genius to see the interest that attaches to common things and feelings which ordinary observers pass by as unworthy of regard. The definition in so far as it relates to genius may provoke discussion; but there can be no donbt that the Queen's Journal dealing frankly with common things, open to common observation, and exciting the well-known feelings of our kind will touch the popular heart as it cannot be touched by the extraordinary and the unknown. And, indeed, in addition to the common which so quickly reaches to the human heart, there is here a touch of the uncommon also—in that such a book should be written by such a lady.

There is a unity of interest preserved throughout the volume by the fact of its relating almost entirely to the Queen's experience of life in the Highlands of Scotland. She learnt to regard the Highlands and the Highlanders with peculiar affection, and she adopts as her own the words of the poet who has done most to make Scotland famous:—

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
"Land of the mountain and the flood,
"Land of my sires! what mortal hand
"Can e'er untie the filial band
"That knits me to thy rugged strand?
"Still, as I view each well-known scene,
"Think what is now, and what hath been,
"Seems as, to me, of all brefs,
"Sole friends thy woods and streams are left;
"And thus I love them better still,
"Even in extremity of ill."

It should be here observed, what Englishmen as a rule do not usually consider, that in Scotland there are two distinct races—on the one hand the Southron, the Lowlander, the Sassennach; on the other, the men of the North, the Highlanders, chiefly Celtic and Norse. Between these two classes there is much antagonism of feeling. The Highlander, however poor he may be, is inclined to look down on the Lowland Scots as lowborn, and to esteem himself as essentially a "sheutleman." He has his infirmities—laziness and hot temper being very evident among these; but he is almost always manly, courageous, and courteous, without any shadow of cringing, he is of strong build, often handsome of feature and with a natural grace of carriage. The Queen was delighted with these people, and chose from among them her most trusted attendants. She says, in one part of her journal,—"All the Highlanders are so amusing, and really pleasant and instructive to talk to—women as well as men—and the latter so gentlemanlike." In another passage she observes, "We were always in the habit of conversing with the Highlanders, with whom one comes so much in contact in the Highlands. The Prince highly appreciated the good breeding, simplicity, and intelligence which make it so pleasant and even instructive to talk to them."

From among these men we have said that she chose some of her most trusted servants. Thus, she speaks of Mr. Grant, her head keeper, in these terms:—

"He had been nearly 20 years with Sir Robert Gordon—nine as keeper. He was born in Braemar in the year 1810. He is an excellent man, most trustworthy, of singular shrewdness and discretion, and most devotedly attached to the Prince and myself. He has a fine, intelligent countenance. The Prince was very fond of him. He has six sons. The second, Alick, is wardrobe-man to our son Leopold. All are good, well-disposed lads, and getting on well in their different occupations. His mother, a fine, hale old woman of 70 years, 'Jean' in a small cottage which the Prince built for her in our village. He himself lives in a pretty lodge called Croft, a mile from Balmoral, which the Prince built for him."

She allots another note to Mr. John Brown, who may well be proud of the character she gives him:—

"The same who, in 1858, became my regular attendant out of doors everywhere in the Highlands, who commenced as gillie in 1849, and then went with Albert and me to go with my carriage. In 1851 he entered our service permanently, and began in that year leading my pony, and advanced step by step by his good conduct and intelligence. His attention, care, and faithfulness cannot be exceeded, and the staff of men, both which of late years has been sorely tried and weakened, renders such qualifications most valuable, and, indeed, most needful in a constant attendant upon all occasions. He has since, most deservedly, been promoted to be an upper servant, and my permanent personal attendant. (December 1865.) He has all the independence and elevated feelings peculiar to the Highland race, and is singularly straightforward, simple-minded, kind-hearted, and disinterested; always ready to oblige; and of a discretion rarely to be met with. He is now in his fortieth year. His father was a small farmer at Crathienaird, on the opposite side to Balmoral. He is the second of nine brothers—three of whom have died—two are in Australia and New Zealand, two are living in the neighbourhood of Balmoral; and the youngest, Archie (Archibald), is valet to our son Leopold, and is an excellent, trustworthy young man."

And if HerMajesty can speak thus generously of her servants they were not insensible to such kindness, and could speak enthusiastically of their master and mistress. The Queen says on one occasion:—

"We then rode on, Albert talking so gaily with Grant. Upon which Brown observed to me in simple Highland phrase, 'It's very p easant to walk with a person who is always content.' Yesterday, in speaking of dearest Albert's apport, when I observed he never was cross after bad luck, Brown said, 'Every one on the estate says there never was so kind a master; I am sure our only wish is to give satisfaction.' I said, they certainly did."

The Queen became very fond of her Highland home, and thus wrote of it about a dozen years ago:—

"Octocer 13, 1856

"Every year my heart becomes more fixed in this dear Paradise, and so much more so now that *all* has become my dearest Albert's *own* creation, own work, own building, own laying out, as at *Osborne*; and his great taste, and the impress of his dear hand, have been stamped everywhere. He was very busy to-day, settling and arranging many things for next year.

She loved also the Kirk, and thus speaks of the service as conducted by one of her chaplains:—

"October 29, 1854.

"We went to kirk as usual at 12 o'clock. The service was performed by the Rev. Norman M'Leod, of Glasgow, son of Dr. M'Leod, and anything finer I never heard. The sermon, entirely extempore, was quite admirable; so simple, and yet so eloquent, and so beautifully argued and put. The text was from the account of Nicodemus of Christ by night; St. John, chapter 3. Mr. M'Leod showed in the sermon how we all tried to please *self*, and live for *that*, and in so doing found no rest. Christ had come not only to die for us, but to show how we were to live. The second prayer was very touching; his allusion to us were so simple saying, after his mention of us, bless their children." It gave me a lump in my throat as also when he prayed for 'the dying, the wounded, the widow and the orphans.' Every one came back delighted, and quite satisfactory it is to come back from church with such feelings! The servants and the Highlanders—all—were usually delighted."

She speaks with not less enjoyment of another Scotch minister, whose sermon she commended to be published:—

"October 14, 1855.

"To kirk at 12 o'clock. The Rev. J. Caird, one of the most celebrated preachers in Scotland, perform the service, and delivered all present by a most admirable and beautiful sermon, which lasted nearly an hour, but which kept one's attention riveted. The text was from the 12th chapter of Romans, and the 11th verse—'Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord.' He explained, in the most beautiful and simple manner, what real religion is; how it ought to pervade every action of our lives; not a thing only for Sundays, or for our closet; not a thing to drive us from the world; not 'a perpetual moping over good books,' but 'being and doing good,' 'letting everything be done in a Christian spirit.' It was as fine as Mr. M'Leod's sermon last year, and sent us home much edified."

She was fond of moving about among the cottages of the poor, and gives an account of some visits which she paid to certain old women:—

"I went into a small cabin of old Kitty Kear's, who is 86 years old—quite erect, and who welcomed us with a great air of dignity. She sat down and spun. I gave her, also, a warm petticoat; she said. 'May the Lord ever attend ye and yours, here and hereafter; and may the Lord be a guide to ye in your future and keep ye from all harm.' She was quite surprised at Vicky's height; great interest is taken in her. We went on to a cottage (formerly Jean Gordons), to visit old widow Symons, who is 'past fourscore,' with nice rosy face, but was bent quite double; she was most friendly, and took hands with us all, asking which was I, and repeating many kind blessings; "May the Lord attend ye, with mirth and with joy; may He ever be with ye in this world and when ye leave it. To Vicky, when told she was going to be married, she said,

"May the Lord be a guide to ye" in your future and may every happiness attend ye.' She was very talkative, and when I said I hoped to see her again, she expressed an expectation that "she should be called any day," and so did Kitty Kear.

"We went into three other cottages—to Mrs. Symons's (daughter-in-law to the old widow living next door), who had an unwell boy, then across a little barn to another old woman's; and afterwards peeped into Blair, the fiddlers. We drove back, and got out again to visit old Mrs. Grant (Grant's mother), who is so tidy and clean, and to whom I gave a dress and handkerchief, and she said,

"You're too kind to me, you're over kind to me, ye give me more every year, and I get older every year. After talking some time with her, she said, 'I am happy to see ye looking so nice.' She had tears in her eyes, and, speaking of Vicky's going, said, 'I'm very sorry, and I think she is sorry, herself;' and having said she feared she would not see her (the Princess) again, said, 'I am very sorry I said that, but I meant no harm; I always say just what I think, not what is fut' (fit). Dear old lady, she is such a pleasant person.

"Really the affection of these good people, who are so hearty and so happy to see you taking interest in everything, is very touching and gratifying."

She even became fond of the bagpipes:—

"There were nine pipers at the castle; sometimes one and sometimes three played. They always played about breakfast time, again during the morning at luncheon, and also whenever we went in and out; again before dinner, and during most of dinner time. We both have become quite fond of the bagpipes."

She did not despise that national dish of which Dr. Johnson is well known to have spoken in most disrespectful terms:—

"At breakfast I tasted the oatmeal porridge, which I think very good, and also some of the 'Finnan haddies.'"

But Her Majesty is profoundly silent as to her opinion of another national dainty. She says only this:—

"At Moulinearn we tasted some of the '*athole* brose,' which was brought to the carriage."

And as for that other pride and glory of the Scotch system of cookery, hodge-podge, she condemned it:—

"The dinner was very fair, and all very clean—soup, 'hodge-podge,' mutton-broth with vegetables, which I did not much relish, fowl with white sauce, good roast lamb, very good potatoes, besides one or two other dishes, which I did not taste, ending with a good tart of cranberries."

The people of Edinburgh will be delighted to read of the Queen's admiration for what Scott called "my own romantic town":—

"The impression Edinburgh has made upon us is very great; it is quite beautiful, totally unlike anything else I have seen; and what is even more, Albert, who has seen so much says it is unlike anything he ever saw; it is so regular, everything built of massive stone, there is not a brick to be seen anywhere. * * * The view of Edinburgh from the road before you enter Leith is quite enchanting; it is as Albert said, 'fairy-like,' and what you would may imagine as a thing to dream of, or to see in a picture. There was that beautiful large town, all of stone (no mingled colours of brick to mar it,) with the bold Castle on one side and the Calton-hill on the other, with those high sharp hills of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags towering above all, and making the finest, boldest background imaginable. Albert said he felt sure the Acropolis could not be finer."

The inhabitants of Perth also will often hereafter quote the opinion expressed by Her Majesty and the Prince Consort of their city:—

"We very soon came upon Perth, the situation of which is quite lovely; it is on the Tay, with wooded hills skirting it entirely on one side, and hills are seen again in the distance, the river winding beautifully.

"Albert was charmed, and said it put him in mind of the situation of Basle."

Then for the Pass of Killiecrankie:—

"We passed Pitlochrie, a small village, Faskally, a very pretty place of Mr. Butler's, to the left, and then came to the Pass

Mr. Knowles read his resolution which was as follows :—"That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Schiller ought to be allowed an opportunity of explaining the matters stated in Mr. Swinhoe's report before any action is taken upon it, and that with this view the meeting be adjourned till the 28th February next.

Mr. Ernsthausen seconded the resolution.

The Chairman, in answer to a question put by Mr. Knowles, as to whether he would put his resolution to the vote, stated that he had not yet been heard. This meeting had been called by the directors for a special purpose, and through him (the Chairman) they stated their reasons for acting as they had done ; after he had been heard he would put the resolutions, and he hoped they would not stop his mouth, (cheers and hisses.) He (the Chairman) had no objection to give Mr. Schiller time to explain matters ; what his statement was was that the members of the firm of Borradaile, Schiller & Co. knew the whole of the particulars of these transactions, and might have given an explanation of them if they chose. They did not give a word of reply, but tried to evade the subject on the plea that they knew nothing about the matter, but that everything was known to Mr Schiller. He (the Chairman) knew that it was those very members of the firm who profited far more than Mr. Schiller in the transactions, (hear, hear.) If the meeting passed this resolution, which would tie the hands of the directors, and prevent them from going on with the suit against Borradaile, Schiller and Co., it would be his (the Chairman's) duty as a trustee to bring an action against the Company. Any shareholder could bring the action. If time was wanted, an application could be made to the court, and a commission to examine Mr. Schiller taken out, returnable in six or nine months if necessary. It was his opinion as a director that they were bound to carry on the action for the recovery of the money that had been improperly withdrawn from it. The action was taken under advice given by the Advocate General. The effect of the resolution would be to stay all proceedings, which they could not rightly do, because afterwards any shareholder might bring an action, and then the directors would be blamed for not having prosecuted the claims of the Company. If the resolution was simply whether they should or should not postpone the meeting he had no objection to it. If the shareholders thought that an adjournment would enable them to enquire into the matter for themselves, he had no objection.

Mr. Knowles stated that the effect of his resolution was in reality to give time to Mr. Schiller to answer the allegations that had been made against him.

The Chairman—The resolution you propose would stay the hands of the directors.

Mr. Knowles—You say that it would not stay the proceedings.

Mr. Payne remarked that he did not see why the directors should not stay their hands. It was quite true that any one shareholder could bring an action against Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co., but it would be entirely on his own account. The report put forward by the Chairman was altogether a one-sided one, and it was upon that report that the advice of the Advocate-General had been taken. He did not say that the advice was not good according to the tenor of the report, but there were two sides to every question, and the shareholders should look a little to the other side. There was no doubt but that Mr. Schiller, as Chairman of the Company, was more responsible than any other member of the firm, if any wrong had been committed. It was no use bringing forward half statements like this, and it would be most unwise for them to go on until they had the whole case before them (hear, hear.) It could not be said that sufficient time had been given to enable Mr. Schiller to make his reply, (hear, hear.) He (Mr. Payne) did not wish to go into any discussion just then as he considered it was not advisable, but as it had been in a certain degree forced on by Mr. Swinhoe who had stated certain reasons to show why the action should go on, he would show why there was some reason for delay. If they would turn to Appendix I. in the report it would be seen the lot of land No. 59 was purchased by Messrs. Reinhold, Schiller, Stewart, and Swinhoe for Rs. 23,500, and that in May in the same year Mr. Swinhoe, in conjunction with Mr. Schiller and others, sold this very piece of land to the Company at a tremendous profit. It was very possible that Mr. Swinhoe might be able to show that this was the real value of the property, but still it appeared that Mr. Swinhoe had sold this lot of land to the Company for Rs. 60,000 only a short time after it had been purchased by him and others for Rs. 23,500. The case that had been made out against Mr. Schiller was as far as he (Mr. Payne) could understand, that he, as Chairman of the Company, had no right to deal in the property of the Company to his own advantage. If Mr. Schiller had no right to do so, Mr. Swinhoe had not, (loud applause.)

The Chairman—I was not a director then.

Mr. Payne stated that he was perfectly aware of that. What he said was that Mr. Swinhoe was perfectly cognisant of the whole transaction, and if it was wrong he ought not to have permitted it. If Mr. Schiller was liable in a Court of Law, he maintained Mr. Swinhoe was equally liable. He would like to know if this point had been submitted for the opinion of the Advocate-General, (uproar).

The Chairman.—That point was submitted to the Advocate-General.

Mr. Payne—Then why is it not mentioned in his opinion ?

The Chairman—Because the Advocate-General has only given a very brief opinion on the subject, and has not gone into detail.

Mr. Roussac rose to order. The question before the meeting was simply as to whether or not it would be better to adjourn ; these recriminations were worse than useless.

Mr. Payne remarked that what he stated only went to show that there were things capable of explanation on the part of Mr. Swinhoe as well as on the part of Mr. Schiller.

Mr. Swinhoe stated that he was not prepared to explain any of his proceedings there, but he was quite willing that they should go before the Court. If he had done anything improper, the shareholders might file a suit against him and put him into Court. If he had shirked this question he would not have brought it forward in the report in the manner he had done. He admitted that at the time the transaction was carried out he thought it was a good one, but he acted as he thought best, and if he was culpable in the matter, how much more culpable was the conduct of those who were trustees of the Company ?

Mr. Payne stated that Mr. Swinhoe seemed to think that while everything concerning himself could be satisfactorily explained, that it was impossible that Mr. Schiller's conduct was capable of explanation.

Mr. Judge stated that if there had been any doubt in his mind before as to the propriety of going on with the suit, the remarks of Mr. Payne completely removed them. The subject of the attack—(*cheers*)—for he could call it by no other name, just made against Mr. Swinhoe would be fully enqired into in the suit before the Court, Mr. Swinhoe must be a witness in that case, and courted the fullest enquiry into the matter. He (Mr. Swinhoe) would doubtless be submitted to a rigid cross examination from which he did not shrink in the slightest, and if he had done wrong the Court would express its opinion thereon, with respect to the opinion of the Advocate General not mentioning the transaction referred to by Mr. Payne, he (Mr. Judge) might mention that the Advocate-General told him that there was nothing whatever against Mr. Swinhoe's conduct in the whole transaction. The directors had been forced to take these proceedings against Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. From the first he had advocated the immediate institution of the suit ; Mr. Swinhoe was desirous of some delay, but it was forced upon them on the grounds that Mr. Schiller had not thought fit to give the slightest explanation of his conduct, although he had early information as to what had been done in the matter. On the 28th of October last, he (Mr. Judge) prepared a series of resolutions, sixteen in number, for the pupose of the better conduct of the affairs of the Company. When he (Mr. Judge) joined the Board he found the affairs of the Company entirely in the hands of the secretaries and treasurers, who in fact issued orders to pay on the directors. When he became a director he did not feel inclined to submit to this, and accordingly prepared the resolutions. One of these resolutions was that no contract was to be entered into on behalf of the Company without the previous sanction of the Board of Directors. Previous to this contracts had been entered into without having been authorised by the directors. Another of the resolutions was that all letters, document, and communications addressed to or by the Board or the secretary or treasurers, should be circulated among the directors and entered into a book which was to be submitted to the Board, together with the originals, at every meeting. Copies of these resolutions were submitted to Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co., previous to being brought forward, which they were on the 31st of October, when they were carried. A day or two after these resolutions were passed, Mr. Reinhold sent a telegram to Mr. Schiller telling him that affairs were going wrong, and that if he succeeded in obtaining certain royalties that he was anxious to obtain, not to bring them out. (*Uproar.*) H. (Mr. Judge) knew that for a fact from a communication he had received from London, and Mr. Reinhold could not deny it, (*continued disturbance.*)

Mr. Reinhold stated that he was quite prepared to give any explanation of his conduct at a proper time.

Mr. Judge stated that if an adjournment for any reasonable time was wanted by Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co., to enable them to make a satisfactory explanation, he had no objection, but he did object to postponing the action that had already been commenced. On the 26th of November last a resolution was passed by the directors with reference to Mr. Schiller, requesting to be informed what telegrams had been received from, or sent to Mr. Schiller respecting the affairs of the Port Canning Company. The answer to this was not that Mr. Reinhold had sent none, but an evasive answer that none had been sent by Borradaile, Schiller & Co., with reference to the affairs of the Company. There was one other little thing he would like to mention. It would be in the recollection of many of the shareholders that some time ago it was intended by Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. to start a Rice Mill Company at Port Canning, in which the Port Canning Company was to take an interest. Accordingly certain machinery nscessary to the project was ordered out, but when the machinery arrived and the time for payment came, Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. found that they could not carry out their scheme. The Port Canning Company took over the whole of the machinery, and bills for the payment thereof were drawn on the Company. Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. rendered to the Company the accounts forwarded by Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co., for £3,000, the price of the machinery with interest, &c., amounting to Rs. 31,304, which was paid by the Company. He (Mr. Judge) had mentioned before that a resolution had been passed by which Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Company were bound to submit to the Board all documents, letters, and communications received by them on behalf of the Port Canning Company. On the 19th January Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company of Bombay, as Agents for Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Company, wrote to Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Company enclosing an account showing a balance against the Port Canning Company of Rs. 33,000 which was the same sum as that for which credit had been given to Borradaile, Schiller and Co., on account of Finlay, Campbell and Co. This letter was never presented to the Board. Afterwards a letter was written by Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co. of Bombay, as Agents of the Port Canning Company there, to the provisional secretary of the Company here, forwarding this same account and requesting an early settlement.

Mr. O. Von Ernsthausen—Have the Company paid this money over twice ?

Mr. Struthers stated that it was merely a matter of accounts, and was a pure misunderstanding on the part of Ritchie, Steuart and Company. An explanation could easily have been got on this point if it had been wanted. It was a purely mercantile transaction.

Mr. Judge—What, to pay over twice ?

Mr. Struthers stated that the money had been kept at Bombay under a misunderstanding.

Mr. Cogswell stated that he thought it would be better for the shareholders to settle now whether they were going to adjourn the meeting at once. If they were going to they should do so at once, and if not, should go on with the business and listen to Mr. Swinhoe's address. If the meeting was to be adjourned, it was quite useless going on any further.

Mr. Knowles then proposed to modify his proposition by inserting the word "further" before action.

Mr. Swinhoe stated that if the resolution were to be carried, the directors would very likely be blamed for not carrying on the action.

Mr. Knowles.—The shareholders will free you of that.

Mr. Judge stated that the directors considered that they were bound to prosecute the action for the benefit of the Company.

A shareholder—Suppose the shareholders don't want to go into Court ?

Mr. Judge.—Yes, I know that there are some shareholders who would rather not go into Court, (*laughter*).

Mr. Brown—And there are a great many who do.

Mr. Judge stated that although Borradaite, Schiller and Co. said that they courted the fullest enquiry into the matter, yet they had not given the slightest explanation of the charges that had been made against them. It was true that Mr. Schiller was not in India when the directors put that advertisement in the newspapers, but Mr. Reinhold was, and he knew the whole of all the transactions. If there was nothing wrong, why did Mr. Reinhold enter a protest against a sub-committee being appointed to investigate into the titles of the Company's properties ?

Mr. Reinhold stated that he did not protest against an investigation of the Company's title, but he did against a resolution allowing Mr. Swinhoe to take the title deeds away to his private house which was quite ridiculous.

Mr. Judge—There was no resolution for the deeds to be kept in a private house. They were to be taken charge of by a sub-committe, with whom they would be as safe, if not safer, than with Borradaile, Schiller and Co. (*Great disturbance.*)

Mr. Cogswell stated that he was sure that not one of the shareholders wished to have any portion of the enquiry burked, but the question now was as to whether the meeting should be adjourned or not. He thought that it would be better to adjourn the meeting in order to give Mr. Schiller an opportunity of making his explanations, and he (Mr. Cogswell) believed that Mr. Schiller would be out again very soon.

Mr. Judge—I don't. He has been telegraphed to, and why does he not come or say when he is coming if he really intends to.

A shareholder—You can't expect a person to arrange his business so that he can leave England at a moment's notice.

Mr. Ernsthausen said there was a resolution before the meeting, which he had seconded, and he would call upon the Chairman to put the question, or to leave the chair.

Mr. Roussac moved as an amendment to the resolution that the meeting should be adjourned until the 28th of February next.

The Chairman then put the amendment, but only about a dozen hands were held up in favour of it ; it was therefore declared lost.

Mr. Orr, Solicitor, observed that as the Chairman had put the amendment, he was bound to put the original resolution.

The Chairman thereupon called for a show of hands against the amendment which was lost by a very large majority.

Mr. Cogswell stated that he did not know what the last show of hands was for, and would like to be enlightened upon the point, (*loud laughter.*)

The Chairman stated that the result of the show of hands was that they should not adjourn.

Mr. Payne—Oh, no ! the original resolution must be put first. (*Disorder.*)

Mr. Swinhoe stated that he could not put the resolution inasmuch as it required that no action should be taken upon the 28th Committee's Report whereas an action had been commenced.

Mr. Knowles stated that as the Chairman had put the amendment, he was bound to put the original resolution.

The Chairman replied that he put the last motion not as an amendment, but as a resolution.

Mr. Knowles stated that his resolution could not do any harm. It was merely to know whether the directors had the sanction of the shareholders in pushing on the proceedings against Mr. Schiller. He had no objection, however, to modify his resolution by the introduction of the word "further" before the word action, and this he thought would meet all the objections. His resolution as amended would now run as follows :—"That in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. Schiller ought to be allowed an opportunity of explaining the matters stated in Mr. Swinhoe's report before any further action is taken upon it, and that with this view the meeting be adjourned till the 28th February next."

Mr. Payne, rising to a point of order, said he would like to know how it was, that after this meeting had been called, the directors only three days ago filed the plaint in the High Court against Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller before this meeting had an opportunity of discussing this subject. It seemed to him that it was an ingenious dodge got up to shut the mouths of the shareholders.

Mr. Judge stated that if the word "dodge" was to be used, he would go into it in connection with Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. Mr. Judge made some further observations which, however, were inaudible to our reporter owing to the disorder.

Mr. Payne stated that he had not used the word that had offended Mr. Judge in any invidious sense. What he meant to say was that the action taken by the directors had been the means of stopping the mouths of the share holders.

Mr. Ernthausen asked the Chairman once for all whether he intended to put the resolution to the meeting.

After some desultory discussion the resolution was put, and on a show of hands being taken, 44 votes were given for and 23 against the resolution.

Mr. J. H. Robinson proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Chairman—Wait a minute, the proxies are not taken yet.

A poll was demanded by the required number of shareholders, the result of which the Chairman stated would have to be determined seven days hence, and thereupon declared the meeting adjourned. A number of the shareholders then left the room, but a sharp discussion was kept up by several shareholders, insisting that the meeting was not properly adjourned, inasmuch as a resolution had been handed in with reference to the new call payable on the 3rd February, which would be too late for discussion at the next meeting. The Chairman, however, had left the chair, and the meeting, which had been a very disorderly one throughout, then separated.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1865 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MELSER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 9½d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 9¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 9¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..1s. 9¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Remittances and other orders for realisation to be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling)* in 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/8 per Rupee.

On demand	do.	1/10 3/8	"
3	do.	1/10 5/16	"
4	do.	1/10 1/4	"
1	do.	1/10 3/16	"
On demand	do.	1/10 1/8	"
On Scotland	do.	1/10 1/4	"
On Ireland	do.		

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which are not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondis forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital, *Five Millions Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 10 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 10¼d.	"
3 do.	...	at 1s. 10 3/16d.	"
2 do.	...	at 1s. 10 1/8d.	"
1 do.	...	at 1s. 10 1/16d.	"
On demand	...	at 1s. 10d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 9 13/16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 9¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,

Bombay, 4th February, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :

On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£50	1s. 10 5/8d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/4d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 3/16d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/16d.	"
On demand	.....	1s. 10d.	"
On Scotland do.	.....		
On Ireland do.	.....		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 9 15/16d. "
on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	4 do.
3 do.	..	..	2 do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Funded Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	...	at 1s. 10¼d.	"
3 do.	...	at 1s. 10 5/16d.	"
2 do.	...	at 1s. 10 1/4d.	"
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INTEREST.

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6	do.	4	do.
12	do.	6	do.

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